# THE IRISH ALLIANCE

COSSIBLY TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM THE LIBERALS TO THE TORIES.

SUE LIBERAL HOME RULE DINNER LARGELY PAILURE—MR. GLADSTONE DISCLAIMS ALLIANCE WITH MR. PARNELL AND MR. PARNELL HINTS AT CO-OPERATION WITH LORD SALIS-BURY-CHANGES IN THE LAND BILL-THE NAVAL REVIEW-PERSONAL [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright, 1887: North American Cable Name Co. LONDON, July 21.—The Liberal dinner to Mr. Parnell and the Irish Nationalists fell far short of being a representative gathering. This was meant to be a sort of public demonstration of harmony between the two wings of the Home kule party and a public testimony from the Liberals of their sympathy with Mr. Parnell under accusations. But no Liberal leader was resent, and no man of even second rate position in the party. The hosts were exclusively ex-treme Radicals. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Sir William Harcourt and the other Liberal ex-Ministers failed even to send letters of regret for their absence. If the Irish members were really in want of a certificate of respectability, which is the last thing they would admit, it ought to be signed by Liberals of a different type from Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Clark, Sir Wilfred Lawson and Professor Stuart.

Mr. Parnell's speech, nevertheless, is extremely important, as, perhaps, an announcement of a new departure. Lord Salisbury's statement at the Carlton Club has satisfied Mr. Parnell, whoever else is dissatisfied. The Irish leader in return for Lord Salisbury's concessions now says that if the proposed amendments are embodied in the bill and if they are fairly carried out, there will be no occasion for Coercion. Agrarian agi-tation will cease because agrarian discontent will be removed. He appeals to Irishmen to stop outrages on another ground. They have more to gain by keeping quiet. It would, says Mr. Parnell, be foolish for them to throw away the splendid position which has been won for them. They would be most ungrateful if by any words, by any act, by any programme or by any policy they should retard the progress of the Liberal party in the path of justice to Ireland. This is an assurance to the Government, a pledge to the Liberal party and a strong appeal to the Irish party of action in America. Ferhaps the last is not the least important. Nothing has been said publicly, but authorities here have information which points to a renewal of dynamite outrages. Mr. Parnell seizes the occasion for a public

As for the Tories, they seem to regard Mr. Parnell's speech as reopening the question of cooperation between him and them. Mr. Gladstone on Saturday disclaimed an alliance with Mr. Parnell on the ground among others that Mr. Parnell might find it expedient in the cause of Ireland to accept Tory help and might get better terms from them than from the Liberals. I can see nothing in Mr. Parnell's language which looks like parting company from the Liberals. Yet "The Standard" seems to discover something like overtures and receives them with exceeding

The meeting of the Tory party at the Carlton Club came near provoking a mutiny in the ranks but the dissenting Conservatives were reduced to order. Lord Kilmorey and Colonel Saunderson, who headed the revolt, are good men but not strong enough to succeed where Lord Randolph Churchill has failed; if he has failed. He stayed away from the meeting and nobody quite knows what his next line will be; but all authentic evidence points to-day to Mr. Chamberlain, not Lord Randolph Churchill, as the author of Lord Salisbury's newly announced policy. True, Mr. working together and aiming perhaps at the same ultimate result. But Lord Randolph Churchill's criticism on the Irish Land Bill has been to a considerable extent put aside, while

Lord Salisbury's statement is described as a nasterpiece of ingenuity. He had to accept the principal of revision of judicial rents without throwing over Mr. Goschen, who only last week declared against it in a set speech in the House of Commons. Be so good, therefore, as to understand that the scheme now proposed contem-plates not revision of judicial rents, but temporary abatement, or, if you prefer, adjustment. The bankruptcy clauses will not be pressed, and other modifications of the measure will be made In short, the Liberal-Unionists have their way It might almost be said that the Irish have their way. Mr. Parnell's speech shows how surprised and delighted he is at the extent of the concessions. The measure now becomes one genuinely beneficial to Irish tenants. Lord Salis bury's opponents taunt him with having been by the elections. The taunt might have hurt last week. But on the whole Hornsey and Brixton show the tide is running less strong ly for the Gladstonians tan they believed. Both sides claim truly to have gained. The balance

Continental comment on the failure of the Angle-Turkish Convention varies according to latitude. That England, under a foreign Minister who is the exponent of a spirited foreign policy, has experienced a diplomatic defeat, is generally agreed. It is the probable result of this defeat about which people differ. If it is true that Germany has sided with England against Russia and France, the result may well be a diplomatic blessing in disguise.

It did not really require two colli ions between four ironelads to turn men's minds to the Naval Heview which occurs on Saturday. Social as well as naval preparations have been going on for weeks. The ficet already anchored in position at Spithead includes twenty-six armored vessels, fourteen gruisers, thirty-one gunboats and thirty-eight torpedo boats, with a tennage approaching a quarter of a million. Authorities say this will be the most remarkable naval spectacic ever witnessed during a peace. The ships carrying visitors will be innumerable. Many have already arrived and others leave the Thames to-morrow to remain at sea till Monday. The fleet of yachts will include nearly everything affoat Some of them fly the Stars and Stripes. Mr Vanderbilt, I hear, has obtained some specia privileges for the Alva, though not permission to follow the Queen.

The managers of the Welcome Club, of which I believe Lord Ronald Gower is the leading spirit, got together yesterday a very respectable company at a sort of inaugural garden party. The success of this afternoon seems to be due largely to Mr. Charles Wyndham, the popular actor, who accepted the post of chairman of the Reception Committee.

A distinguished party pay their respects this Arnold, Senator Hawley and Mr. Murat Halstead

DECREASE IN PANAMA CANAL CONFIDENCE. Paris, July 21.—M. de Lesseps presided at to-day's meeting of the shareholders of the Panama Canal. Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, was present. The annual repert of the company showed a decrease in the former confidence that the canal would be opened in 1889, but ed a hope that a connection between the Atlanti-dic would then exist across the Isthmus of Pana that the works would be completed soon after

BOLD FRAUD IN AN ASSIGNMENT. MONTREAL, July 21 (Apecial).—The evidence as the centres of McDougall, Logic & Co.'s assignm If greate show that it will be one of the worst

THE LAND BILL IN THE COMMONS. MR. BALFOUR UNDER PRESSURE INFORMS THE

HOUSE OF THE NATURE OF THE AMENDMENTS. LONDON, July 21.—On motion to commit the Land bill in the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Illingworth, Member for West Bradford, a Liberal, moved the adjournment of the debate. He appealed to the Government to make a distinct and definite statement.

regarding the proposed modifications of the bill.

Mr. Smith said that the motion to adjourn itself prevented a statement of the main changes which Mr. Balfour would have otherwise made. The Govment would be prepared to put the amendments

on the paper to-morrow, and proceed with the bill on Monday.

Mesara O'Connor and Labouchere having spoken, Mr. Illingworth withdrew his motion, and Mr. Balfour, rising amid ironical cheers from the Opposition, said that the only important amendments the Government proposed related to what had been called the "back door" to landleds for syction and to the question given to landlords for eviction and to the question of the abatement of rent. With regard to the first amendment, it had been framed to prevent a cred

of the abstement of rent. With regard to the first amendment, it had been framed to prevent a creditor from proceeding, not against the ordinary assets of a debtor, but against the tenant-right. [Cheers.] With regard to the second, Mr. Balfour said the Government was unable to accept any such proposal as Mr. Moriey's amendment, which seemed to be meant to throw all judicial leases into the melting pot and bring out brandnew ones revised on the present scale of priece. The Government adhered to the idea that the judicial rent ought not to be revised, but recognizing the fact that the House had undertaken to manage land contracts in Ireland and make the landlords good by act of Parliament, and recognizing he English landlords would do in a similar case. They would adopt in a rough way the Cowper Commission plan, a sliding scale which would produce the necessary abatements for the next three years, until the Purchase Act was in force. It was consequently proposed that the Land Court be instructed to devise a scale of remission based solely on the varying prices in different districts.

Mr. Parnell admitted that the bill as altered would do much toward relieving the Irish tenants, and he therefore heartily welcomed it. But he hoped the Government would go a step farther and endeavor to mitigate the hardships resulting from their delay in dealing with the question. He urged that the judicial decisions of the commissioners should affect the present year's rent.

Mr. Goschen hailed with satisfaction Mr. Parnell's speech and promised a favorable consideration by the Government of any amendments he might introduce as

Mr. Goschen hailed with satisfaction Mr. Farnell's speech and promised a favorable consideration by the Government of any amendments he might introduce as long as they were not inconsistent with the principle of the bill.

Mr. Dillon said that he and his friends were not anxious to prolong the agrarian struggles in Ireland. He urged upon the Government that if they would give a favorable car to some means of reinstating evicted tenants on fair and equitable terms, as well as to the adoption of some plan by which tenants now being evicted could obtain equitable jurisdiction as to arrears, the bill would stand a good chance of being passed without difficulty.

The House then entered into committee pro forma.

t difficulty. The House then entered into committee pro forma.

#### DR. TANNER APOLOGIZES. MR. GLADSTONE GOES TO HIS DEFENCE-END OF

THE INCIDENT. LONDON, July 21 .- Dr. Tanner (Home Ruler), member for Middle Cork, appeared before the House of Com mone this afternoon in obedience to its summon to explain the charge made by Mr. Long (Conserva tive), member for the Devizes Division of Wiltshire, that the doctor had in the lobby and in the presence of several members called Mr. Long a " — snob and used other improper language. Dr. Tanner sai about the matter. Mr. Long's manner and languag were part of an arrangement to annoy him. Mr his exclusion from the division (a matter over which he was still sensitive): "That was a nice sell you Dr. Tanner said he was sorry for replying to Mr. Long as he did, and withdrew the ind

Mr. Long arose and denied Dr. Tanner's statemen declaring he did not make use of the alleged words about a "sell." George Hawkesworth Bond (Conabout a "sell." George Hawke-world servative) and member for East Dorsetshire, and James Bigwood (Conservative), member for rentford Division of Middlesex, were present, and they could confirm his statement.

Both gentlemen confirmed Mr. Long's statement Patrick O'Hea (Home Ruler), member for West Donegal, said he also was present and that he heard Mr. Long say: "That was a nice sell you got!" Mr. O'Hea added that Dr. Tanner was jeered at by Mr. Long and his comrades.
Sir Julian Goldsmid (Liberal-Unionist), member for South Pancras, urged that the House let the

matter droj.

W. H. Smith, the Government leader, said he regretted that he was unable to accept Sir Julian Goldsmid's advice. Dr. Tanner had offered no explanation of his failure to attend the House last Monday when the matter was first brought up. Parliament must make its sense of his misconduct in some man-

must mark its sense of his misconduct in some manner. If a month's suspension was too long the term of suspension would be shortened.

Mr. Gladstone contended that Dr. Tanner's apology should suffice. Mr. Smith had Introduced an ill-advised element into the discussion by suggesting that Dr. Tanner imputed a faischood to Mr. Long In like manner impute a faischood to Dr. Tanner! Was an imputation upon an Irish member one thing and an imputation upon an Irish member another? (Cheers.)

The Speaker here intervened and to'd the House that Dr. Tanner's apology should be held to cover the offence of which he was accused.

Mr. Smith thereupon withdrew his motion and the incident ended.

## HENRY M. STANLEY REPORTED DEAD. THE RUMORS DISCREDITED-ONE STORY THAT HE

BEEN DROWNED. LONDON, July 21 .- A dispatch from St. Thomas, West

Africa, says:

The West African Company has received a report that Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has been shot dead by natives, with whom his expedition was fighting in order to obtain supplies.

Another account says that the steamer on which Stanley was proceeding to the relief of Emin Bey was sunk and that the explorer was drowned.

The report of Mr. Stanley's death emanates from a missionary at Matadi, who received it from a native from up the country. No direct message has been received from the expedition.

The rumor regarding the death of Mr. Stanley is utterly discredited here. The latest authentic news from him was from Aruwimi and was sent under date of June 2. It would be impossible for a native to reach Matadi and then St. Thomas since that time. The distance between Matadi and Arwimi alone is a thousand unless through

Matadi and Aruwimi alone is a thousand miles through the roughest country.

Sir Heary Thurston Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had no information about the reported death of Mr. Stanley.

King Leopold of Belgium, Sovereign of the Congo Pree State, has telegraphed from Brussels to the London agency of the Associeted Press that Mr. Stanley, with his expedition, left Aruwimi for Wadelai, the head-quariers of Emin Bey, on July 3, and that no ill fate had befallen him so far as the King knows.

## GERMANY AND PRANCE.

Berlin, July 21.—Much military activity is reported at Metz. The enlarging of forts and evolutions of troops are proceeding constantly. Work is conducted at night by the aid of the electric light. The balloon department is experimenting with a view to trying the destructive effects of dynamite hurled down upon forts from a balloon.

venge party, has declined to enter into the contest for the vacant seat in the Chamber of Deputies for the De partment of Meuse, but it is believed he will be elected

DISAPPOINTED BULGARIAN DELEGATES VIENNA, July 21.—The Bulgarian delegates who were tent to inform Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Goths of his election to the Bulgarian throne and to urge his acceptance are leaving Vienna. They are disappointed

Soria, July 21 .- It is denied that ex-Premier Radoslavoff has been arrested on the charge of treason. The Regents entered Sofia to-day.

## NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, July 21, 1887. DECLINE IN RUSSIAN BONDS.—There has been a large all on the Brussels and Antwerp bourses in the prices of

ELGEO SHIELD CONTEST.—The rifle contest for the Eiche Challenge Shield took place at Wimbledon to-day. The English team won by a score of 1,570 points. The Scotch team made 1,559, and the Irish team 1,556.

THE THISTLE TO SAIL ON MONDAY. GLasgow, July 21.—The yacht Thistle will sail for New-York on Monday. She takes a crew of forty men. Her owner and her captain are sanguine that she win the America's cup.

## FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. Moscow, July 21.—M. Kathoff, Editor of the Moscow arette, who was thought to be convaluedent, has had a plapse and is now dying.

Rome, July 21.—Twenty-five deaths from cholers have occurred in Catania during the past twenty-four hours, are people are panic-stricken. Robbers are pilfering pages whose owners have fied to cause the scourge. BERLIN, July 21.—The Rumanian War Minister

given a contract to the Crusen Works near Magdeb for cannon and other war material to cost \$1,400,000 PARIS, July 21.—Baron Seilliere, who was yesterday released from a lunstic asylum, has left Paris for Liverpool, where he will embark for America.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—Three hundred and fifth houses have been destroyed by fire at Svennjany, in the devernment of Vilna. Four thousand persons were made

CAIRO, July 21.—A tribe friendly to Egypt attacked the fabdists under Osman Digna, near Kasaala recently, and heavy fighting enaued, during which 1,200 men were the control of the contro

#### MURDERER DANIEL LYON CAUGHT.

ARRESTED IN A PENNSYLVANIA MOUNTAIN TOWN Pittsburg, July 21 (Special).—A man who is badly wanted by the New-York police was arrested to-night at the little from manufacturing town of McKeesport, four teen miles up the Monongohela River. He is Danie Lyon, who on the night of July 5 shot and killed Joseph Quinn at Thirty-eighth-st. and Second-ave., New-York City. The fugitive was concerned in a McKeespor burglary, which led to his arrest by Detective Brennan of Pittsburg, for the greater crime. Lyon will be taken back to New-York to-morrow by Detectives Malarkey

#### POWDER EXPLODED BY LIGHTNING.

WESTERN TOWN BADLY SHATTERED-QNE PERSO

KILLED AND 100 INJURED. STREATOR, Ill., July 21.-At 2:30 o'clock this morning the entire city was aroused by a most terrific explosion which was immediately followed by the ringing of the fire-bell. In a few minutes it was learned that the powder-house of the Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal Company had been struck by lightning and between 8,000 and 10,000 outh and west sides of the powder house had been con Not a vestige of the powder-house remains, while where Not a vesuge of the powder-house remains, while where
it stood is an excavation about sixty feet long, forty
feet wide, and twenty feet deep. Only one fatality was
reported, but a large number are seriously injured.
Among the wounded are:
MARY LOVE—Bight hip broken.

JAMES BLACKMOR—Hurt in the back.
MRS. BLACKMOR—Several ribs broken.
MRS. JAMES SHELDON—Three ribs broken.
MRS. THOMAS BIRDWELL—Badiy out by failing glass.
MRS. REASCHON—An aged widow, struck over the eye
with a brick and badly injured.
A tramp who was sleeping in a car near the powder-

A tramp who was sleeping in a car near the powder cuse was probably fatally injured. The nuc ber of minor casualties will reach nearly a hundred. There were forty-five dwelling almost totally demolished and there is not a plate-glas will probably reach \$75,000 or \$100,000.

### INDIANA ELECTION CONSPIRACY.

A CONFESSION BY ONE OF THE ACCUSED MEN-

HOW THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED. INDIANAPOLIS, July 21 (Special).—The United State Court room was crowded to-day at the election con spiracy trial. famuel E. Perkins, one of the defendants vas on the witness stand nearly all day, and his testimony was of a sensational character. He told an inter esting and minutely circumstantial story of the conspir took in committing the election frauds. He admitted having changed tally-sheets himself at the direction of Sim" Coy, the chairman of Democratic County Central Committee, who he said, was the chief conspirator and had selected the other persons under indictment to carry out his orders, for which they were promised \$5 by the liquor league, which wanted the Democratic didate for Criminal Judge counted in. The persons whom he mentioned as being directly concerned in the conspiracy who assisted in committing the frauds were John E. Suilivan, County Clerk; Dr. C. M. Metcaif, John E. Sullivan, County Clerk; Dr. C. M. Metcaif, secretary of the State Board of Health; Albert Q. Beck the law partner of Congressman Bynum; Henry N. Spaan, an attorney; W. F. A. Bernhamer, chairman of the election canvassing board; John L. Reardon and George W. Budd, clerks in county offices, and Stephen Mattier, a saloon keeper. Dr. Metcaif, he said, furnished the acid for crasing and showed how to use it. Spaan was the legal adviser of Coy and his assistants. Sullivan, Beck and Budd got peaseasion of the taily sheets that were changed, while Reardon and Perkins did some of the changing of tailies. Stephen Mattier changed some of the ally-sheets, but afterward became frightened and tried to put them in their original form. Perkina also gave a detailed account of how efforts were made after the prosecution began to influence him to give faise testimony.

ord will case has arisen. Two sults have been begun at Kansas City by J. T. Ford, executor of the will of F. F. court is also asked to determine which of the two widows is the legal one and entitled to dower. The of the will. Two years ago the Rev. F. F. Ford die of the will. Two years ago the Kev. F. F. Ford died in Madison, leaving a large estate, mostly lying in Kansas City. Many years ago in New-York he married a girl who in one year deserted him. He then moved to Indiana, and at the end of seven years procured a divorce there. He then returned to New-York and seven years later married the young woman who now claims to be his only lawful wife. Ford's brother, who seeks to obtain part of the estate, claims that the indiana divorce was not vaid in New-York. hat the Indiana divorce was not valid in New-York and that the wislow living in Madison is not the lawful

#### TO TEST THE SPEED OF MESSENGER ROYS. WATERBURY, Conn., July 21 (Special).-William Stock wood, of New-York, now of Waterbury, has invented and placed in the service at the District Telegraph Company here an ingenious contrivance which is destined to be of HAD BEEN SHOT; ANOTHER THAT HE HAD great benefit in the use of the district messenger call system. By pushing a button on the top of this new instru ment, which is placed underneath the call-box, one learn immediately whether or not the call has reached the office. If it has and the boy will come, a buzzing sound

is heard directly. If there are no boys in, but one will b is heard directly. If there are no boys in, but one will be sent when he comes, a button touched at the office sounds twice. No answering sound means that the line is out of order and that the call did not go in. The machine operates by induction, and an entirely different current of electricity is used, a special advantage over all previous patents. The apparatus at the district office is worked by means of an induction coil and a rapid make-and-break current, producing the buzzing sound at the subscriber's station by means of an electro-magnet and a rigid fron diaphragm. HOW TO DEAL WITH TYROTOXICON.

Easton, Penn., July 21 (Special).—The July number of The Journal of Analytical Chemistry, edited by Edward Hart, professor of anlytical chemistry of Lafayette College, published to-morrow, will contain an article by Professor Victor C. Vaughan, upon tyrotoxicon, the cream. This substance was discovered by Professo Vaughan about a year ago, and he has since spent : Vaughan about a year ago, and he has since speat a great deal of time in examining it. He has discovered that the poisonous substance is identical with diazobenzol, a substance which has been known for many years and was first prepaged from aniline by Peter Griess, a German chemist. The poison is caused by a peculiar fermentation of the cream before it is frozen and it can be separated from the cream by treatment with soda and ether, which dissolves the poison. An important point brought out by Professor Vaughan's researches is that the poison is entirely destroyed by boiling the lee cream mixture before it is frozen.

FIXING THE BLAME FOR THE POISONED BUNS PHILADELPHIA, July 21 (Special).—The inquest into the leath of John G. Wolff and Annie Helm, two of the alleged victims of poisoned buns, was continued to-day by Coroner Afabridge. Frederick Schmidt, who is charged with manufacturing and selling the buns, was present in custody. The verdict stated that the evidence failed to show the manner in which John G. Wolff came to his death; that the death of Annie Helin was undoubtedly due to the effects of poisoning from chromate of lead used by Sommidt in buns and other breakatuffs; that the firm of Aschenbach & Miller was deserving of censure for gross carelessness in the sale of chromate of lead in common with oth r bakers' supplies, and the jury recommended that the testimony with reference to Aschenbach & Miller be referred to the District-Astorney for his consideration. Schmidt was held to await the action of the grand jury.

## A MISER SHOT BY A TENANT.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 21.-News have been received of the murder of Nimrod Burrows, an old farmer of Car-liele County. He had a tenant on his farm, Captain ilsie County. He had a tenant on his farm, Captain "Jack" Russell, with whom, it is said, he has been on unifriently terms for some months. It is alleged that Russell went to Burrows's house on Monday morning and called him out. When he appeared at the door Russell levelled his gun and fired, the shot taking effect in Burrows's head, killing him almost instantly. Russell has surrendered to the authorities and is now in jail at Bardwell. Burrows was seventy-three years of age and was never married. For fifty years he has lived in a cabin on a fine farm. His habits wore those of a miser.

THE FEVER PLAGUE AT KEY WEST KET WEST, Fia., July 21.-There have been ten ne cases of yellow fever since yesterday and no deaths. Of the seventy cases now under treatment sixty at least are children, who pass through this sickness just as Northern children have measies or scarlet fever. These cases have no bearing on the sanitary condition here.

PROFFERING COUPONS FOR LICENSES. PRINKSBURG, Va., July 21 (Special), -In the Corpora-tion Court to-day, Judge D. M. Bernard presiding, seventy rominent merchants and professional men of the city ere indicted by the Grand Jury for carrying on busi-ess without a license. The parties indicted had ten-tred coupons in payment for their licenses.

### APPROVING CLEVELAND.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC TICKET NAMED. E. POWELL NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR-WORK-

INGMEN ANGRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, July 21.—Thomas Edward Powell, of Delaware, has been chosen to lead a hopeles Democracy in Ohio. His nomination to-day by a respectable and orderly convention was a victory for the Cleve and Administration and the late disgraceful State Administration of Governor Hoadly. Three years ago in Chicago, Powell led the bolt in the Ohio convention against Thurman in tavor of Hoadly, which did the most to get Cleveland the votes of the Dhio delegapromised a Federal or State reward. He decided to be the candidate for Governor and was promised the nomination in 1885 to succeed Hoadly, who then thought to decline a second term, but cir was asked to wait two years longer, when all the machinery of the Hoadly Administration would be in better motion for him. Hoadly was deteated by Foraker, and to-day Powell received the reward of his

treachery to Thurman at Chicago.

In the convention which chose him to-day the Administration men, Federal office-holders and all the office-holders who flourished and robbed the State under Hoadly were for Powell. The infamous ring which tanned human skins in the penitentlary, which forced convicts to forge election tally sheets and robbed the State Treasury of \$500,000 in two years, were for Powell. He is the representative of the most disgraceful political period in Onio's history. His brother was secretary of the Ohio Penitentiary Board. The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Coolman, was a member of this Board, removed for incompeteney. A dozen Powerl delegates in the convention were men who held places in the prison and who were turned out for actual robbery, and several, including Samuel Perry, Governor Hoadly's brother-iu-law, ar under indictmeat. The election forgers rallied about Powell and the entire ticket nominated to-day is a so called vindication of the corrupt ring which plundered the State and almost turned the limestone walls of the

pentientiary into lime.

The convention began orderly, but several times it was a howing mob which drove ladies from the hall in fest. Henry Bohi, a coal-oil conspirator engages in selling out Pendicton, called the convention to order. Congressman Seney as president read a speech indorsing Cleveland and condemning him to the same sentence. It was a dull, dry affair, directed at Civil Service reform, and fell flat. Even the references to Thurman failed to elicit applause, showing the insincerity of Ohio Democrats about a worn-out old man. The reading of the platform caused great enthusiasm, and Uleveiand's name and the indorse ment given him set the convention in an aproar of delignt. The tariff and Irish planks were applauded loudly. Chairman Neal said that tour members did not approve the liquor plank, but he hoped the convention would indorse every word of it and it did. The liquor plank is the old "chestnut" for license and favored a strong anti-salpon expression and were miscrably trodden under foot. The platform reads.
TheD emocratic party of Ohio in convention assembles
proclaims its hearty and unqualified indorsement of the
honest patriotic and economical administration of Presiden

proclaims its hearty and unqualified indorsement of the honest, patriotic and economical administration of President Cleveland.

We demand such indicious reduction of the present burdensine tariff as shall result in producing a revenue sufficient only to need the expenses of an economical administration of covernment, the parametr of liberal pensions to Union solders and sailors, and the payment of the interest and principation of the public debt, and. If necessary, we tavor such a reduction of internal revenue, except on liquors, as will prevent the accommitation of a surplus in the National Treasury, and the concumulation of a surplus in the National Treasury, and the purpose of keeping up the present unjust, unequal and onerous tariff system, attempt to abolish the tax on liquors for the following sumphatic and patriotic languages of President Cleveland: "Our public domain is our National wealth, the carment of our growth and heritare of our people. It should promise limitless development and roises, relief to a crowding population and houses to thrift and industry. These incating has advantages should be just of the Government should accore them to the people." We demand that all lands of the Government is the United States and for those who declare their intention to become such.

We are in hearty sympathy with all people struggling to

We are in hearty sympathy with all people struggling to free themselves from the environments of despotism, and especially does the long and gallant struggle of Ireland for the priceless boon of Home internal the hights of manhood evoke our warmest applianse and command our heartiest good wishes for speedy angeces.

perations interested in creating a sonopoly of transportation, without the State or people thereof receiving any benefit therefrom.

We demand the fullest safeguards for the ballot-box, the punishment of all who seek to corrupt it, and the enactment of a law oaking it a felony for corporations capital states and employers to intimidate or attempt to control the political action of their employes.

We layor home rule in the management and control of minicipal affairs and denounce the partisan acts passed by the late Republican Legislature to subserve the interests of scheming politicians, and we demand the repeal of all laws which deprive the electors of the exercise of their constitutional privileges.

The commercial and industrial interests of the State require that equal use of transportation facilities be secured to all on equal terms, and we domand that favoritism by common carriers and the employment of corporate franchises to foster monopoles and objects the pople is prohibited by law, and that pools, combinations, trusts or constituted by law, and that pools, combinations, trusts or constitutes to corner or forestall the market and to fetter or crush free competition, by any present by legislation.

We declare in favor of a proper regulation of the liquor traffic, and believe it to be the duty of all good citizous to add in reducting to a minimum the evils resulting therefrom, and to this end tayor the submission of an amenimum to the Coastilution providing for the license of such traffic.

The nomination of candidates for Governor produced

The nomination of candidates for Governor produces atory. Ex-Speaker Neal presented the name of James E. Campbell, who was handicarped at once by the disgra ciul actious of his chief supporters in the Hamilton County delegation. Isaac Jordan. ex-Cougressman, of Cincianati, accorded the nomination of Campbell. Both speeches were failures. Charles W. Baker, of Cincinnati, of the "Dan" Lockwood order in oratory, presented the name of Powell in a speech which captured the convention. E. M. Heisley, of Clevelan I, named Foran and the galleries responded in appliance, as they had been packed for him by the local Committee of Arrangements.

A notorious lot of booliers and ex-workhouse ictlows from Cincinnati were loud for Campbell, and at every opportunity during the ballot sought to stampe le the souvention by claiming his nomination. This proved that there was an effort to crush Powell, and it helped him. The first ballot resulted: Foran, 86; Campbe L 251; Powell, 321; no nomination, as 330 were

Powell had the convention and the Foran men began to change to Ca:apbell on the second ballot, but to no avail. It resulted: Foran, 56; Campbell, 251 1-2; Powell, 350 1-2.
Powell was brought in with Campbell and made a

trade against boraker in place of a speech, charging the terrible crime of partisan hip upon the Republican Admini-tration and detending the legislative frauds of Administration and detending the legislative fraction two years ago. He prophesied a second term for Cleveland, and in fact announced by authority the President's desire for a second term. Campbell also made a speech of regret and harmony.

The disgraceful scenes for which Democratic control of the disgraceful scenes for which Democratic c

ventions are noted came when Theodore Cook, of Cin-cinuati made an exhibition speech and was pulled of the stage. He named John McBride for Lieutenant Governor, who withdrew, D. C. Coolman, D. L. Wadsworth and George Tyler were named, and the last two named withdrew for Coolman, who was chosen by acclamation. He is a glass manufacturer of Ravenna. The ticket when completed was as follows:

For Governor-Thomas E. Powell. Lieutenant-Governor-D. C. Coelman. Supreme Judge (long term) - I. J. Critchfield. Supreme Judge (snort term)-Virgit P. Kline. Auditor-kuni Kiesewetter. Treasurer-George W. Harper-Alterney-General-W. H. Leet. Board of Public Works-Peter Murphy.

Board of Public Works—Peter Murphy.

Powell, the nominee for Governor, is forty-four years old, of Welsh descent, born in Delaware, Ohio, He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyau University there, and while a student served four months in the army. He is a lawyer and has had for years the leading practice of his county. He was defeated for Attorney-General in 1875 and for Congress in 1882. He was a delegate to Chicago in 1884 and enairman of the State Committee in 1885. He is red-haired, an indifferent speaker, but a shrewd lawyer.

ALLEN G. THURMAN WOULD SAY NOTHING. The Fifth Avenue Hetel register yesterday bore the names of Allen G. Thurman and wife, of Ohio, his daughters, Miss Nina Thurman, and Mrs. M. P. Thur Cowles, of Long Island, and Theodore Best, of Colu with his daughters Mrs. Cowies and Mrs. R. C. Corniek. He will start for home to day. He has changed in appearance since in old days when was, with Bayani, of Delaware, he kernan, of N York, the bullwark of the Democrate party in Linked States Sense, except that I has been

enfectled by age and his movements are those of a man who has feit the advance of years. He dresses in black broadcloth and is the picture of a prosperous retirred lawyer. He was asked if he had feard from the Ohio Democratic Convention. General Thomas E. Powell, who was nominated for Governor, has been a long-time opponent of Mr. Thurman and the Bourbons of the Buckeye State. He has advocated the liberalizing of the party in season and out of season. Mr. Thurman's reply was, therefore, significant of a feeling of regret that some other man had not been selected to head the ticket. Said he: "I have seen by the afternoon papers that General Powell is nominated, but as I am out of politics you must excuse me if I have nothing to say."

THE VOLUNTEER ON TRIAL. EXTRAORDINARY SPEED SHOWN AT ONCE.

W LIVELY RUN PROM BOSTON TO MARRIPHEAD BOSTON, July 21 (Special).—No event in yachting circles has excited as much popular interest in and around Boston as the preparations for the trial trip of General Paine's steel yacht Volunteer. This interest has not been confined to yachtsmen, as was shown by the large number of ladies and gentlemen from all walks in life who have for the last two weeks crowded the little whart at Lawley's snip-yard in South Boston, where the Volunteer was being fitted out.

At high tide to-day she was towed out. At the little OUTRUNNING THE CUTTER BEDOUIN.

basin into the stream, where her centreboard was se was expected to start about noon and at that hour several tugs chartered by newspaper men were in readiness to keep her company, but there was still some work to be done. The centreboard did not work satistactoraly and considerable time was spent in getting it into position. At 10 a.m. the main gas was lying on the deck, the sail not having been bent,

and the forestay sail was furled.

At 3 p. m. there were evidences of activity on board. The wind from the east which had been shifting about lazily from the southwest to the eastward ail the forenoon, treshened up, and the Wesley A. Gore, with representatives of THE TRIBUNE and other newspapers on board, steamed out into the channel alongside the Volunteer. The sailors were singing cheerily as they raised the anchor, and at 3:45 p. m. the tuz Leader having thrown her a line for a tow, the shapely yacht swung around and headed to the open bay. Sixteen sailors grasped the halyards, singing as they worked on the big mainsail. In titteen minutes it was up and the halyards made fast. There services of the tug could not be dispensed with. Soon the forestay sail was set and just then the Volunteer received her first salute. It came from the City of Gloucester when midway between Fort Winthrop and Deer Island, and was recognized by General Whitney

and Mr. Burgees.

When off Deer Island the Volunteer, with her mainsail, fore staysail and topsail set, cast off the line, and for the first time the beautiful craft was proceeding under sail. She skimmed along like a bird under the freshening breeze, and with her remarkably low and narrow stern she did, indeed, bear a striking resemb-lance to a water fowl. She moved so smoothly that scarce a ripple was noticeable ten test from her stern. Old sailors criticised her peculiar shape, but were forced to admit that she was, all in all, a beauty, even

searce a rippie was noticeable ten feet from her stern. Old sailors criticised her peculiar shape, but were torced to admit that she was, all in all, a beauty, even it she did resemble a down-cast pinkle.

The wind died out scon, and once more the tug was brought into service, for almost a dead calm prevailed until she arrived off the Graves, where a rough sea and a ten-knut breeze was welcomed. The line was cast off, and as her sails caught the full force of the coutheasterly breeze she seemed like a creature slive and sprang at once to her work. The sailors were jubilant at the unexpected change and wildly waved their caps to those on the accompanying steamers.

It was just the wind desired by her owner and designer, and gave good eppertunity to test her qualities in pretty rough seas. What she will do in a light wind remains to be seen. It was not the most severe test that she will cet, but it was strong enough to test her qualities and in rough weather. She bounded along at a tremendous rate, raing lightly over the waves and leaving less wake in her stern than many a boat hait her size would have stirred up. She heeled over under the strong pressure of her tremendous spread of canvas, but at no time was her rail under water. She stood up to her work stiff and graceful and arousel the enthusiasm of the experts who were watching her movements most critically. Her canvas was of course stiff and somewhat unwieldly at first, but it received a pretty good stretching in the run to Marblebead. From the Graves she steered northeast, and didn't change her course until four miles off Baker's Island, when she were ship and headed streight for Marblebead.

At this point two yachts were seen coming out from the rock bound bay to escort the new boat. They were the sloop rriscilla and the cutter Bedouin, of New-Y.rk, which bave been cruising for a short time in eastern waters. When about tour miles from Marblebead a pretty race began between the Volunteer and Bedouin, the latter having about a mile in our.

General Paine a

sloop. The Volunteer steadily gained on the cutter and passed Marblehead Light ahead, thus gaining about a mile in iour.

General Paine and Mr. Burgess express satisfaction with the brief test of the Volunteer. Her behavior had been excellent, and the setting of her sais were for the most part satisfactory. A few changes will be made, undoubtedly, as may be suggested by other tests, but the first outing of the new sloop must be recorded as a decided success. The general impression among those who witnessed the performance of the Volunteer this afternoon is that it was really remarkable. Captain "Hack" Haft, her sailing master, is enthusiastic in her praise and deciares that she will sail ten feet to the Mayflower's one. He said that the log showed that she wade from ten to twelve knots an hour and perhaps more. She gave the large tugs that followed her all they could do to keep near her after she struck the southeasterly breeze.

ALLEGED ACCESSORY TO THE ERNST MURDER. NEW-HAVEN. Cong., July 21. -Constable Pond yesterday afternoon appeared at "The Union" office armed with papers in a suit brought by William Yanz, claiming \$5,000 damages for defamation of character.
"The Un on 'last Saturday published the statement of Henry B. Chamberlin, convicted of the murder of Margaret Ernst, claiming that Yanz gave the information about the old woman's money. "The Union' has looked up the record of Yanz and publishes it this afternoon, showing that he has been convicted in the afternoon, showing that he has been convicted in the police court of their, served a term for assault and battery, paid fines for breaches of the peace, etc. When Mr. Troup, the editor, called at the constable's office this forenous to have the papers served on him and furnish a bondsman, he was unformed by the constable that he had been instructed not to serve the papers by the Pistrict-Attorney. Coroner Mixthis forenoon stated that the sticle published in Saturday's "Union" agrees with the statements made by Chamberlin the night he was brought from New-York.

PERINTON'S FOG SIGNALS COPYRIGHTED. PROVIDENCE, July 21 .- Frank M. Perinton, of this city, has invented a code of tog signals which he has decided to publish, and of which he has secured the copyright. The system aims to indicate the direction a vessel may be steering in a tog or darkness by means of signals consisting of whistle-blasts or lights of varying duration. The signals can be given by an automatic apparatus already invented, or at the will or the mariner with the common marine trumpet, or lantern, or flass light.

## CHICAGO, July 21. -Sir John B. Thurston, Governor of

the Piji Islands, arrived in Chicago yesterday. The Gov ernor is on his way to Eug and to enjoy a short season of rest. He says that at present the population of the leands is about 120,000 natives and 3,000 Europeans.
Owing to the numanizing teachings of his predecessor,
Sir Austin Gordon, cannibalism had become one of the
lost arts, and to day there were but few of these maneating creatures to be found on any of the islands.

A DESPERADO LYNCHED FOR MURDER. MINEOLA, Texas. July 21.—William Johnson, a desperado, shot and killed Baker, a saloon keeper, Tuesday night, and fied the country. The sheriff pursued him with bloodhounds and found the criminal in a swamp. He shot three of the dozs and one of the deputies, but was finally captured, and without further ceremony was lynched.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER THE ILLINOIS LAW.

CHICAGO, July 21.—"Ben" B. Johnson and Charles B.

Smith, both colored accompanied by a number of women of their own race, entered A. C. Houston's beer garden a few nights ago. They were told colored people were not served and smith all Johnson had Houston arrested. Vesterday the case was heard by Justice Smith. The court held Houston to the Criminas Court unier #300 boads for violation of the State Act of 1886, entitled "An Act to Protect all Citizens in their Civil and Legal Rights." The penalty is a fine from \$45 to \$500 or six months imprisonment.

WIFF-MURDER AND SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.
WARMINGTON, Ind., July 21.—Last night Peter Burkhardt,
are seventy, a wealthy larmer near Petersburg, having beome jesious of his young wite, detiberately shot her dead and
hen killed himself.

A PUGILIST KILLED BY A PATROLMAN.
PITTSBURG, July 21.—James Weeden, the puglist, who was abot by officer Thompson, of Allegheny City, last night, died at 8 o'clock this morning. Thompson gave himself up at 1 o'clock this morning. DEFAULTING CASHIER HELD FOR TRIAL.

PHILADRIPHIA, July 21.—J. M. White, cashier of The Times

Publishing Company, was to-day given a hearing before Magintrate Pole, on the charge of embeanement of \$70,000 of the

funds of the company, and was hold in \$3,000 for wint at the

acti term of court. ELEVEN ITALIANS KILLED.

AN ERIE EXPRESS TRAIN RUSHES THROUGH A CROWD OF LABORERS.

TERRIBLE WORK OF THE LOCOMOTIVE-BODIES, LIMBS AND TOOLS FILL THE AIR-TERROR OF THE SURVIVORS-MANY OF THE WOUNDED MAY DIE-THE SEC-TION BOSS AND HIS AS-SISTANTS SEVERELY

A disaster especially horrible in its character occurred yesterday on the Eric Railroad just above Hohokus. The Chicago express train, No. 12, which is due in Jersey City at 8;02 o'clock every morning, plowed through a gang of about forty Italian laborers at work on the track there, killing ten of them almost instantly and injuring half a dozen more so dangerously as to make their recovery doubtful.

The scene of the slaughter will be recalled by those who have travelled much over the Erie road. It is just the place where one would expect an accident to happen, and more than one who visited the spot yesterday remarked this. It is an embankment from thirty to fifty feet high with a pretty little valley containing Sylvan Lake on one side and a gently rolling country on the other This embankment begins a few hundred feet north of the Hohokus station, where a road runs under the track. A little above this point the track begins to curve sharply to the left and continues to do so for perhaps five hundred feet. Then it runs straight for several rods, until it reaches a short cut, which is spanned by another bridge over which runs the Prospect-ave. roadway, At this bridge the e is another curve in the railroad, but to the right. So sharp is this curve that it is impossible for any one standing even a short distance south of this cut to see the track south of it. Between these two curves, that shut out their view both north and south of them, the men were at work ballasting the road

bed with broken stone. The Erie people have been engaged in this work for about a year, and at present employ about 1,800 Italian laborers at different points along the line. These men are divided into gangs of from fifty to or undred men in charge of section bosses. Each section boss has one or more assistants, one of whom is supposed to be able to talk to the men in their own language. It is the duty of the boss and his assistants to keep themselves thoroughly informed about the running of all trains and to keep a sharp lookout for them, so as to get the men out of the way in time to prevent accident. They are suppos to look out for the men in regard to this entirely, and the men are expected to work away until they get warning to step off the track.

- THE USUAL PRECAUTIONS NOT OBSERVED ary measures were not fully observed yesterday by Martin Connolly, who was in charge of the unfortunate Italians who met their death. Ho was on the spot or near it. The express train was due; considerably over due in fact. It was his business to know this and yet the hands were allowed to work on, and actually did work on with pick, shovel and tamping iron until the big locomotive crushed the life out of them.

The track between the Hohokus station and the new station called Prospect, recently erected about a mile above it, was lowered on Sunday. It was desirable to have it ballasted at once, Connolly's men, who had been at work all along the line from Jersey City to Suffern, were set at it on Monday. The work was pushed rapidly, and by Wednesday night the space between the two bridges was nearly half finished. The men came down yesterday morning from the shantles at the Mahwah gravel pit on a construction train that runs from Suffern. They got to work about

the east bound track about 150 yards on the south side of the cut. The others were taken by Connelly north of the cut to finish up the track there. The larger gang was in charge of James Morrisey, who so far as can be learned can neither understand nor speak Italian. Another assistant, John Fitzsimmons, was stationed at the cut. Connolly asserts, to look out for trains from the West. About a quarter of an hour after the men had got t work a milk train, one of the noisest kind, consisting of twenty cars or more, came along from Jersey City. As it was on the westbound track the men kept on at work. About a quarter of an

FATAL RUSH OF THE EXPRESS TRAIN. The engineer of this train had just reached the bridge when the express train came tearing around the curve at the rate of forty miles an hour. Fitssimmons asserts that he saw it and yelled to the men, but his voice was drowned in the noise of the whistles on both engines. The milk train engineer whistled on entering the cut as required. So did whistled on entering the cut as required. So did the engineer of the express train, Samuel Evans. The two whistles blended and the men, supposing that they were made by the freight train locomotive, paid no attention to them. Connolly was waiking down the track toward the main force of laborers. He did not hear Fitzsimmone's crieatleast so he asserts—and the first intimation he had of the approaching express train was when Morrisey pulled him from in front of it. Morrisey had seen the danger in time to save himself and tried to tell the rest. So me of them did hear him and escaped, but at least a third or more saw the danger too late and became paralyzed with terror or did not see it at all.

least a third or more saw the dauger too late and became paralyzed with terror or did not see it as all.

Evan's saw the men as soon as he rounded the curve, and reversed his origine, but it was impossible, of course, for him to stop his heavy train of eight cars, mostly sleeping coaches, in so shorts distance. The speed of the express train was hardly slackened when the engine struck the unfortunate men. Evans blew the whistle again. It was heard, but before it could be heeded by the poor fellows the locomotive was upon them. Then followed a sight so terrible that strong men who saw it from a distance almost fainted. The air for a moment was literally filled with mangled and bleeding bedies and limbs, shreds of clothing, hats, shoes, and pieces of picks, shovels and other tools. One man was hurled against the milk train and run over by two or three of the heavy freight cars. His legs were cut off close to the trunk, and he was badly injured about the head. Yet he retained consciousness until the arrival of the village priest, who found him counting the beads of the rosary which he had with him. He was thus engaged when he died after receiving absolution.

Another man was almost out in two by the express car. The skulls of three more were crushed in and their brains were scattered along the track for fifty yards. All the rest of the ten were mangled frightially, almost beyond recognition in fact. One man was thrown in the air and landed on the other side of the fence at the foot of the embankment. He struck on his shoulder, dislocating it. He was able, however, to walk for a considerable distance afterward, but it is thought that he is fatally injured internally. The legs and arms of one or two were cut completely off and carried for several rods by the wheels of the express train was so great that

The speed of the express train was so great that Evans did not succeed in slowing up until he had got beyond Hohokus. Few of the passengers who went back were prepared for what they saw. The tracks seemed fairly covered with dead and wounded men, while from either side of the embankment came the cries of the frightened survivors, who had run or failen

of the frightened survivors, who had run or fallen or been thrown down the steep sides. These, as soon as they could recover from their fright, climbed back to the railroad and began to weep and bray and utter all sorts of lamentations over their unfortunate fellow-laborers.

It happened that another construction train from Paterson had come up just behind the milk cars. This was in charge of Conductor Tullerton, who at once set about taking care of the victims, seeing which the express train conductor, Mr. Rosenerans, continued on to his destination. J. H. Bamper, the foreman of the construction train, a large, powerful man, was among the first to reach the ground and thus describes what he saw:

thus describes what he saw:

I hope Pil never witness the like again. You have seen chickens jump around after having their heads out off haven't you! Well, that was what I thought of when I looked around me. The bodies of those poor fellows were tumbling in all directions, and one man I noticed with his skull crushed in and limbs all sunsabed actually jumped from the ground three or four times. The survivors and the Italiana, had with me seemed terrorstricten and afraid to togot the bodies. Thay shank back and I could not gratified to assist me. Even one